OF A GENERAL CHARACTER

Arranged and Classified According to the Subjects to Which They Relate.

Below will be found a list of the Acts of a general character passed at the session of the Legislature which adjourned last Wednesday morning:

MUNICIPAL. An act to provide a general law for the amemendment of town and city

An act to increase the powers of towns of as many as eight hundred in. habitants as to fire departments and

FINANCIAL An act in relation to loans of the ordinary and cumulative sinking funds and to deposits thereof in banks. An act to declare the law in relation

to termination of rental contracts. An act to authorize the county board of commissioners of Beaufort County to ers. advertise for claims of back indebtedness and to issue certificates therefore. RAILROADS.

An act to charter the Union and Glenn Springs Railroad. An act to authorize the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railway, Company, the Chesterfield and Kershaw Railroad Company and other railroad companies to manage and consolidate the capital stock, franchise and property with the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.

An act to amend an act entitled "an act to authorize the consolidation of the Columbia Electric Street and Suburban and Electric Power Company. An act to incorporate Conway Sea Shore Railroad Company.

An act to amend the charter of the Wilson and Summerton Railread Company, and to authorize a change of the name thereof to Northwestern Railroad Company of South Carolina. An act to incorporate the Due West

and Donald's Railroad Company. An act to incorporate the Carolina and Northern Railroad Company.

An act to amend the charter of the South Carolina and Georgia Extension Railroad Company of South Carolina and confirm the same. An act to incorporate Bennettsville

and Osborne Railroad Company. An act to change the boundary line between Bucks and Conway townships, to declare when such taxes are due. Horry county, with a proviso as to Pailroad tax. An act to incorporate Whitmire,

Newberry and Augusta railroad com-An act to charter the Union and

Augusta railway company. An act entitled "an act to charter the Hampton and Branchville railroad and Lumber Company," so as to change the cutions. name of said company to the North and line of road, and to extend the time for completing said road.

An act to amend Section 5 of an act entitled "an act to authorize the town of Clio, in Marlboro, to issue bonds in aid of the extension of the Latta Branch Railway," approved December 18, A. D., 1894, so as to provide for a levy to pay said bonds.

An act to incorporate the Marlboro, Marion and, Horry railroad company. An act to incorporte the Pickens and Oolenoy railroad company.

An act to amend an Act entitled "an act to amend an act to incorporate the Greenville Railway and Power Company," approved December 21, A. D. 1894.

An act to forbid boards or township commissioners and county boards of commisstoners and any other offier or officers to assess or levy, and county treasurers or any other officer or officers to collect any tax for the payment of township bonds, or the coupons thereof er judgments entered up thereon, issued in the aid of a railroad not completissuing such bonds and coupons and no. accepted by the railroad commis-

An act to incorporate the North and South Carolina Railroad company. An act to incorporate the Barnwell-Blackville Railway and Power Com-

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

An act to amend an act entitled "an act to provide for the formation of new counties and the changing of county ines and county seats and consolidation of counties. An act to amend Section 161 of the

General Statutes of 1882, (being Section 212 of the Revised Statutes of 1893,) with regard to vacacancies in county offices. An act to declare and regulate the

fees of clerks of the Courts of Common Pleas in the State for enrolling and recording transcripts of judgments from Magistrates' courts.

An act to authorize the supervisor of any county of this State to exchange convict labor with any other county, and to make contracts for hire with re-

EDUCATIONAL.

An act to fix the number and regulate the terms of office of the South Carolina College, the Winthrop Normal and industrial College of South Carolina and the board of visitors of the South Carolina Military Academy, and to limit the compensation of same.

An act to fix the terms of the free public schools to provide for the support of the same, and to regulate the disbursement of moneys arising from the sale of liquors.

CORPORATIONS.

An act to incorporate the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Orphanage and prescribe duties and powers of the board of trustees thereof. An act to provide for the increase

and decrease of capital stock of corporations in the State, except railroad, railway, tramway, turnpike and canal corporations. . An act to provide for the renewal of

charters of ferries which have expired or are about to expire, and for granting charters for ferries not heretofore granted. An act to amend Section 155 and 156

Code of Civil Procedure, as the same or community. foreigh corporations.

An act to extend the force of an act, approved March 1, 1878, entitled "An act to incorporate the Lynch Creek Navigation Company," for ten years. JUDICIAL.

An act to amend Sud-division 1 of Section 267, Code of Civil Procedure. Volume 2, Revised Statutes 1893, by inserting after the word "defendant" and before the word 'and," on line 13, from each county.

An act to amend Section 115 (1,045) my house. I use it for animost every-thing, where any medicine is needed, and have gotten the best of results from each county.

The fact that there are just as good farmer, working in the fullest wisdom fish in the sea as ever were caught is every time. Respectfully, and in the richest field, can carry any rather encouraging to the piscatorial the words, "or if the plaintiff prove | An act to regulate the employment of

his claim in open Court, whether item-

An act to amend the law with regard to instruments in writing purporting to have been scaled. An act to exempt marine engineers and their assistants, and town and city treasprers and their assistants, from

An act axing the time at which objections to the qualification of jurors must be made. An act to amend Part II, Title VII,

Chapter III, of the Code of Civil Probe known as Section 242a. An act to amend Section 250 of the

Code of Civil Procedure of this State, so as to require the affidavits upon which a warrant attachment is granted to be filed at once and copies served on defendant. An act to amend Section 2,115 of the

General Statutes, being Section 2,247 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the powers of Circuit Judges at chembers An act to an end Article II, Chapter LI, of the Revised Statutes of South Carolina, in relation to the manner of

acquiring rights of way,
An act to amend Sub-division 6 of Section 402 of the Code of Civil Procedure of this State, relating to stay of proceedings.

An act to amend Section 745 of the Revised Statutes of this State. An act to promote prempt settle-

ment of wages with discharged labor-

INSUBANCE.

An act to prevent fire insurance companies, associations or partnerships doing business in this State, or the agents of said companies, associations or partnerships from entering into combinations to make or control rates for fire insurance on property in this State, and providing punishment for violatien of this act.

An act to repeal an act entitled "an act for the appointment of police commissioners, and for the reorganization of the police, and to provide salaries for the same, in cities and incorporated towns, when deemed necessary or advisable for the better enforcement of laws in cities and towns," approved December 24, 1894.

An act to prohibit the State board of control from using any labels on bottles with the palmetto tree on it. TAXATION.

An act to extend the time for the payment of taxes for the fiscal year

An act to limit the lien of the State

for uncollected taxes. An act to prescribe the practice in suits brought by the State for back taxes on railroad property when the property has not been returned or the value thereof ascertained for taxation before the institution of the suit, and An act to refund to the taxpayers of

Beaufort county the state taxes for the year 1898, and to relieve delinquent taxpayers of all State taxes due for that An act to provide for a poll tax and

penalty for non-payment. An act to authorize county treasurers to issue duplicates or alias tax exe-

An act to make appropriations for South Short Line Railway, extend the the payment of the per diem, mileage and stationery certificates of the members of the general assembly, the salaries of the subordinate officers and employees thereof, and for other purposes therein named.

An act to raise supplies and make appropriations for the fiscal year commencing January 1, 1899.

An act to amend the law in relation to the inspection of fertilizers in this State, and as to the inspection tax

levied for that purpose. An act to make appropriations to meet the ordinary expenses of the State government for the fiscal year commencing January 1, 1899.

PRINTING. An act to regulate charges for advertising notices.

An act to amend Section 5 of an act entitled "an act to amend an act entitled 'an act to provide a system of county government in the several counties of this State,' so far as it relates to the working and maintaining the roads ed and finished through the township and highways in this State," approved 23d of March, 1896.

An act to amend section 1,130, General Statutes of South Carolina, being Section 353, Volume 2, Criminal Code. Revised Statutes of South Carolina, by inserting "neighborhood road, public highways," after "turnpike road," on line 2, and after "road" on lines 5 and

COTTON BUYERS.

An act to require cotton buyers to accept bales of cotton weighing not less than three hundred pounds. NEW COUNTIES.

An act to restore county and township lines and voting precincts in the counties of Kershaw, Sumter and Darlington, and to further prescribe the duties of certain officers in said counties with reference to the act to establish Lee county.

A Joint Resolution to require the Comptroller General of the State to draw his warrant in favor of D. E. Keels, for \$71.90, per diem and mileage prior to being unseated as a member of the House of Representatives. and to require the State Treasurer to pay the same. A Joint Resolution authorizing the

Governor and Attorney General to employ an agent or attorney to investigate and prosecute claims of the State against the United States growing out of the common defence, and to revoke any former agency. MEDICAL.

A Joint Resolution to appropriate \$2,500, or so much as may be necessary as an emergency fund, to be used by the State board of health in dealing with certain diseases. An act to empower the State board

of health to enforce vaccination. An act to amend Section 943 as Section 261 of Volume 3 of the Revised Criminal Statutes of 1893, relating to the practice of dentistry without

license. An act to require the State board of health to co-operate with the Federal Government in establishing quarantine rules and regulations for the protection of the live stock industry of this State. An act to empower and authorize the itilization of the county chain gang in the promotion of the health of a county

Carolina of 1893.

graves and graveyards. clare the law of distress for rent. An act to amend Section 115 (1,048) my house. I use it for almost every- \$150; Darlington, \$50; Dorchester, \$100; us—this is to carry us as far in the way

women in mercantile establishments. or any place where goods or wares or merchandise are offered for sale, and to provide seats for them, and to make it an offence to fail to do so.

An act to forbid the acceptance of extra compensation, in addition to the compensation provided by law, by any person holding an office or position of trust or profit in this State, or in the public institutions thereof, and making it a misdemeanor to do so.

An act authorizing the South Carolina Society for Prevention of Cruelty cedure, by adding thereto a section, to to Animals, or any other society duly incorporated for that purpose, to lawful ly destroy, or cause to be destroyed, any animal found abandoned and not properly cared for, maimed, diseased. disabled or infirm, and the punishment of the person being the owner or possessor, or having charge or custody of

An act to fix a maximum schedule of charges for selling leaf tobacco by all ware houses in this State.

A Joint Resolution to require the Penitentiary authorities to furnish a certain number of convicts to the regents of the State Hospital for the In-An act for the protection of ginseng in this State, and to punish persons

An act to authorize the construction, maintenance and operation of telegraph and telephone lines in the State of South Carolins, and to provide for the assessment of just compensation for such

An act to prevent shooting upon the | follows: highways.

NEWS FROM MANILA.

There is Some More Harum Scarum Fighting There.

The Filipinos in front of Manila continue to fire on our troops every chance they get. During the past week they have killed about ten of our men and wounded three times as many more.

On Thursday morning an attempt was made to rush through our extreme left, near Caibocan, but it was promptly checked by a hot and effective musketry, and artillery fire.

In the meantime small bodies of bels, spread out between the city : the outposts. Every available was sent to drive them away, with the result that there was desultory firing all the morning.

From 8 to 10.30 a. m., the United States double turreted monitor Monadnock joined in the engagement, hurling 10 inch shells over the American lines inte bodies of the enemy, as indicated by the signal corps. At 11 o'clock there were sharp en-

gagements at the Chinese cemetery and at San Fedro Macati almost simultaneously, but the artillery fire from both positions drove the enemy back. From the high towers of the city fires can be seen burning at a dozen different points | the delegation in the general assembly, outside. Some of these are probably three discreet persons in each township ue the Monadnock's shells.

and the walled city tonight. Scores of county board of commissioners at least rebels have been arrested in the londo | quarterly, and shall receive \$15 per andistrict. A band of 60 rebels, having two carloads of arms and accout.ements was captured in a house. Business is temporarily suspended. Fire has been burning all day in the

Tondo district and has been clearing the residents out of many houses in the outskirts from which the enemy previously fired on the Americans. A cloud of smoke hovered over the city today, eonveying the impression to the people about the bay and in the outside districts that the whole city is burning.

The rebels between the city and the outposts are being smoked out this afternoon and driven toward the beach Sharpshooters at various parts of the line are very annoying, but otherwise there has been no further excitement since the frustration of the morning's

attack. Lieut. Eugene S. French, of Co. L First Montana volunteers and Private Oscar Felton, of Co. C. South Dakota volunteers, were killed and two other Dakotans were wounded-Under date of Manifa, Feb. 24, Gen.

Otis cabled the war department as fol Scandia arrived last night. On nights of 21st and 22d and yesterday morning insurgent troops gained access to outskirts of the city behind our lines. Many in hiding and about 1.000 entrenched themselves. Completely routed yester-

very slight. City quiet, confidence restored, business progresssing. Otis. FOUND HALF FROZEN.

day with loss of killed and wounded of

about 500 and 200 prisoners. Our loss

A Curious Character Who Was Picked Up in the Country.

A stranger in a strange land, a Swede. lay stranded in the city of Columbia Wednesday morning, his fingers frostbitten and swollen, himself half starved and half dead. The State says Wednesday two gentlemen, living about seven miles from town on the Camden road, Messrs. Martin and Dennis brought in a man whom they had found in the woods near where they live. He had been seen around that neighborhood for a day or so and was in a half starved condition with his hands swollen and his legs seemingly lame from exposure. The poor fellow could not speak English at all, but it was discovered that he is a Swede, and Mr. Lind, who works at Ruben's tailor shop and who is also a Swede, was sent for to talk with him in their native tongue. The stranger had been taken to the police station where Mr. Lind held a conversation with him The only information the stranger gave was that his name is L. Getill, and that he has been in this country only two months. He declared the Swedes were after him and requested Mr. Lind to telegraph the Swedish consul at Washington that he was here and that he had done nothing wrong. He seemed to think the Swedes wanted to injure him but would not say for what, only stating that he had done nothing. Mr. Lind sent the telegram as requested. Mr. Lind was unable to get any further information from Getill, though he had another talk with him later in the afternoon at the request of a representative of The State. The man had on his person \$10 in cash and a railraad ticket from Washington to Jacksonville, Fla.

THE NEW LAW

Relating to the Government the Several Counties.

AS IT FINALLY PASSED.

Some of the Counties Exempted from Some of the Sections

of the New Act. Considerable portion of the morning session of the ['1 of last week was devoted to passing the county government bill as prepared by Sena tors Livingston, Graydon and Glenn, and Representatives W. J. Johnson, Blythe, Jenkins, Dargan and Hydrick. The bill with all the senate amendments was adopted without alteration. The Orangeburg, Florence and Barnwell delegations wanted to amend the bill, claiming that the salaries of their county commissioners were placed too high, but the house refused to jeopardize the bill by inserting minor amendments which might cause a hitch and keep digging same at certain times of the the entire bill from getting through, on account of the limited time. Following is the bill:

Section-1. That an act entitled "An act to provide for the county government of the various counties of this State." be, and the same is hereby, reenacted and amended so as to read as

Section 1. That there shall be in each of the counties of this State a county board of commissioners, which shall be composed of the county supervisor, who shall be elected and hold office, as now provided by law and two commissioners, who shall be appointed by the governor upon the recommendation of the members of the general assembly from the several counties, or a majority of them, and whose term of office shall be coterminal with that of the supervisor with whom they are appointed to serve, and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified. Said commissioners shall be commissioned by the secretary of state, as other county officers, but without charge for their commissions: Provided, That in Pickens county the supervisor and the said commissioners shall each give bond in the sum of \$2,000 after the year 1900: Provided, further, That in Sumter county six commissioners shall be appointed, as aforesaid, who, with the county supervisor, shall constitute the county board of commissioners in said county: Provided, further, That in Richland county one commissioner shall be elected in each township by the qualified electors thereof at the next general election, and every two years thereafter, and they shall hold office for two years

shall be elected and qualified. Provided, further, In the county of York, there shall be appointed by the governor, upon the recommendation of one of whom shall be chairman of the It is currently reported that the na- townsip board of commissioners, and tives have threatened to burn Escolata he shall attend the meetings of the num, payable quarterly, for such attendance, and the said township board shall be the township assessors for their respective townships, and be paid the

from election, and until their successors

perdiem and mileage herein provided. Sec. 2. That said board shall meet at the county seat at stated times, once in each month, for the transaction of business, and a majority shall constitute a quorum. The county supervisor shall be chairman of said board.

Sec. 3. That said county board of commissioners shall, in their several and respective counties, have and exercise all the jurisdiction, powers and duties heretofore devolved by law upon the county suervisors, the county boardof commissioners and the township boards of commissioners, under the provisions of the laws heretofore existing, providing for a system of county government for the various counties of the State: Provided. That no claim against the county shall be paid until it shall have been

approved in writing by a majority of said board and entered in their min-Sec. 4. That the county supervisors of the various counties shall receive annual salaries, payable as now provid ed by law, as follows: Abbeville, \$900 per annum until Jan. 1st, 1901, and after that time \$700 per annum; Aiken, \$800; Anderson, \$800; Bamberg, \$600; Barnwell, \$800; Beaufort, \$600; Berkeley, \$500; Charleston, \$1,000; Cherokee, \$500; Chester, \$800; Chesterfield. \$600: Clarendon, \$600; Colleton, \$600; Darlington, \$600; Dorchester, \$400; Edgefield, \$300, after the 1st of January, 1901; Fairfield, \$650; Florence. \$600; Geortown, \$750; Greenville, \$300; Greenwood, \$700: Provided, The supervisor shall spend his whole time on the roads and in the county: Hampton. \$600; Horry, \$300; Kershaw, \$750; Larcaster, \$300; Laurens, \$600; Lex ington, \$600; Marion, \$800; Marlboro, \$600; Newberry, \$750; Oconee, \$500: Orangeburg, \$800; Pickers, \$200, after the year 1900; Richland. \$900; Spar-

tanburg, \$1,000; Saluda, \$400; Sumter, \$600; Union, \$600; Williamsburg, \$600; York, \$600, after the 1st of January, 1900.Sec. 5. That said commissioners shall each receive from their respective counties, as compensation for their services, the sum of \$3 - per day, not exceeding 25 days in any year, except in-Saluda, where they shall not exceed 35 days in any year; and in Newberry county, where the per diem shall not exceed \$50; and in Chesterfield and Clarendon counties, where they shall receive \$2 per day, and 5 cents per mile for each mile in going to and returning from the meetings of the board at the court house: and in Greenville, Lancaster and Sumter counties, where they shall receive \$2 per day for not exceeding 25 days; and in Sumter county, mileage not exceeding 5 cents per mile in going to and returning from the court house by the nearest route to attend the meetings of said board; and in Fairfield county, where they shall re- and orchards and vineyards and dairy ceive \$2 per day, not exceeding 35 days. and in Pickens county, where they shall year 1900; and in Spartanburg county, where they shall receive \$2.50 per day | and in his chosen market, and not at a for not exceeding 50 days, and 5 cents | master's bidding-getting his pay in | per mile for each mile of necessary trav- | cash, and not in a receipted mortgage

el on official duty. Mr. James M. Smith of Columbia. S | perform the duties of secretary, and be | raiser bind us in subjection is to invite An act to amend Section 353, Vol- C. writes: Dear Sir-It gives me paid an annual salary as now provided the contempt of man and the reproach ume 1, of the Revised Statutes of South | great pleasure to say that the Old | by law, to be fixed by the board, not of God. But to stand up before him cine, and I would not be without it in okee, \$100; Clarendon, \$150; Colleton, that shall honor him while it enriches James M. Smith. Hampton, \$50; Horry, \$100; Lancaster, people.

\$100: Laurens: \$150: Marion. \$200: Oconec, \$100; Orangeburg, \$100; Pickens, \$100,; Richland, \$500; Spartanburg, \$300; Saluda, \$100; Sumter, \$300; Union, \$150; Williamsburg, \$50; York, \$100: Provided, That in Newberry county the supervisor shall perform the duties of clerk without addition-

al compensation; Provided, further,

shall be appointed by the supervisor.

Sec. 7. That, except as hereinfter

provided, the township boords of com-

missioners are abolished, and the du-

ties heretofore performed by said township boards of commissioners and the county boards of commissioners, relative to the valuation, assesment and return of property for taxation be, and the same are hereby, devolved upon township boards of assessors, special boards of assessors for cities and towns. as now provided by law, and the county board of equalization, which said township and special boards shall be appointed every two years by the governor, upon the recommendation of the members of the general assembly from the respective counties, or a majority of them; and their office shall be continued with that of the governor appointing them, and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified; and the chairman of each of said boards shall be, exofficio, a member of the county board of equalization: Provided, That in Newberry and Pickens counties the township and town boards shall be appointed by the auditor; and in Spartanburg county they shall be appointed by the county board of commissioners. members of each of said boards shall receive, as a compensation for the perfor not exceeding five days in any year on each of said boards, and 5 cents per mile for each mile of necessary travel on official duty: except in Fairfield county, where the number of days for each of said boards shall not exceed three, and the members of the township boards shall have no mileage; Provided, That in Greenville county the township assessors herein provided for shall also perform the duties of township commissioners, as now constituted for said the duties of township commissioners, as now provided by law, and, as such, shall be subject to the supervisory control of the county board of commissioners, and shall receive for performing such duties, to be paid out of the road fund of their respective townships, \$1 per day and 5 cents per mile for each mile of necessary travel on official duty. not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of \$15 in any year to each member, not including his compensation as a member of the township board of assessors, or of the county board of equalization: Provided further, That neither of said boards shall let any contract to any Sec. 8. That the provisions of this

member of either of said boards. act, except those of sections 4 and 6. shall not apply to the following named counties, to wit: Bamberg, Barnwell, Beaufort, Charleston, Cherokee. Chester. Kershaw, Hampton and Orangeburg. Sec. 9. That sections 1 and 2 of an 1893," be and the same are hereby, re-

pealed. Sec. 10. The county board of commissioners shall have the same rights and duties with reference to the prepation of jury lists as are now devolved by law upon the present county boards of commissioners. In the county of Aiken the juries shall be listed and drawn by the auditor, the treasurer and the clerk of the court, without extra charge; and they are hereby declared to be the board assertions tomorrow, the senate adof jury commissioners for such purpose, | journed. with all the pewers devolved by law

upon such boards. Sec. 9. That this act shall go into effect upon its approval, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same

are hereby, repealed. Pleasures of Farm Life. The person who does not love life in the country has lost the best part of his nature by being cast out of the garden of Eden, at an early period of life, to be reared artificially on the sights, sounds and smells of the streets, alleys and sewers of some city. He knows nothing of real home life-cities have very little, as a rule, only number so and so, such a street. He has very little sense of home joys and affections; the pure air and water of the country; its holy quietudes; its gentle appeals to all the senses; its solitudes, where tumult and mob never intrude; its delightful woods; its sports and pleasures; its love and friendships, undefiled by the dust and grime of crowded tenements and thronged thoroughfares; its sacred privileges and seclusions; its leisure; its freedom and independence from the intrusions and demands of hurrying urban life and its sacred exemptions from the gross contacts and associations of the bustling and shouldering streets-all these, and more akin to them, make the rural existence a perpetual delight, undefied by the conditions that attend the constant pres sure of mixed and crowded population. The farm is not a bonarza, but it feeds the world. To one accustomed, its labors are easy and healthy; its incidents interesting; its rests. its changes and relaxations with exchanges of visits. always full of recreation; its crops engage continual care and attention, with daily vicissitudes of weather, with promise of fruitism, and at the last with garnered crops, it affords you plenty, with a roaring fire under your own roof-happy of being monarch of all you survey, despite the struggles for bread in the cities and never ending exertions and woes inseparable from style and silly rivalries. Go back to the country, young man! Seize the low and become an independent and

happy man, though you may miss wealth, fashion and luxury. Wise Words of H. W. Grady. When every farmer in the South shall eat bread from his own fields and meat from his own pastures, and, disturbed by no creditor and enslaved by no debt, shall sit amidst his teeming gardens

and barn-yard, pitching his crops in his own wisdom and growing them in WANT TO HANG THEM

The Spanish Government and Generals Freely Criticised.

HOT TIMES IN OLD MADRID. That in Greenville county the clerk

> One Member of the Cortes Wants to Know Why no General or Admiral Has Been Hung. The Spanish Cortes reassembled at

Madrid on Monday of last week, and there was a hot time sure. The galleries were packed with an expectant crowd, and they were not disappointed. The Senate was very full, hardly a etc. general being absent. Senor Montero Rios, president of the

Senate, in opening the proceedings pronounced a enlogy upon M. Faure, and a resolution of condolence with France was adopted unanimously. Senor Sagasta, the premier, then roposed to refer the bill providing for the cession of the Philippines to the United States to a special committee,

but this the Conservatives protested against, declaring that the bill ought and Senor Sagasta withdrew his proposal. Count D'Almenas then brought up the question of the conduct of the genformance of their duties, \$1 per day for erals engaged in the war in Cuba, declaring that Gen. Primo de Rivera, Gen. Weyler, Gen. Blanco, Admiral Cervera and Gen. Linares had proved

spectators were expelled from the chamber. Observing that he would deal with the "shameful capitulation of Santiago" Count D'Almenas asked the house whether he should proceed and was county; and in Spartanburg county said answered with cries of "yes" and "no" township assessors shall also perform and a general uproar ensued. A repetition of the query provoking still greater tumult, Senor Sagasta rose and defended the government and its Spanish peace commission. The premier criticised America's "unjustified conduct" and said that everything might be discussed except the war, because the cases of the generals were

still sub-judice. Count D'Almenas resumed his attack upon the generals and complained that five months had elapsed and not a single general had been shot." This Count gave rise to another tumult and D'Almenas was called to order. Again he asked why the generals who capitulated had not been executed. It is quite true, he declared, that the army is an army of lions led by asses. Capt. Gen. Blanco's administration in Cuba was deplorable, he said, but was not responsible for the surrender of Santi-Recriminations continued between

An act to amend sections 2375, 2376 rea, the minister of war, and there was an acre; but the News goes on to say: cure. I take pleasure in recommending it and 2402, of Vol. 1, revised statutes of renewed disorder. Then Gen. Primo de Rivera arose and denounced Count D'Almenas as a contemptible calumi-Gen. Blanco followed, defending the generals and accepting full responsibil-

ity for events in Cuba during his com.

mand in the island. Gen. Barges also denounced Count D'Almenas as a caluminator. After a promise on the part of Count D'Almenas to produce proofs of his

dolence with France over the death of President Faure was unanimously adopted. Senor Silvela, leader of the dissident Conservatives, moved a vote, signed by the Conservative deputies, censuring

In the chamber a resolution of con-

this government for its indifference to the country's troubles. Senor Annix in seconding the motion denounced the ministry for accepting the war through fear of the Carlists, and declared that the country was now suffering the consequences of the government's pusillanimity. He proceeded to detail the lack of preparation and of war materials, and charged the government with responsibilities for the surrender of Santiago, "which they ordered, although the garrison there num bered 23,000 and there was sufficient provisions in the place for three months." This declaration created a

sensation. In proof that the government was re ponsible for the surrender of Cuba Senor Annix read telegrams from Senor Sagasta and Lieut. Gen. Correa to Gen. Blanco ordering the surrender of Cuba as a means of saving Puerto Rico and the Philippines and preserving order in the peninsula.

in reply, opposing the surrender, but agreeing to obey the government's or-Senor Annix added that President McKinley had telegraphed to Gen. Shafter that the surrender of Santiago

He also read Gen. Blanco's telegram

had been arranged with the Madrid government, and that, therefore, he must make a sort of sham attack. Capt. Aunon, minister of marine. inerposed at this point, saying he believed this story to be incorrect, whereupon Senor Annix repeated the statement that Premier Sagasta had ordered the surrender of Cuba in order to save the monarchy.

Why Men Don't Marry.

The extravagant theory of the young

people, as to the necessity for keeping

up a certain style is the reason why so many of them put off marriage year after year, and finally drift into the irremediable stage of celibacy. Girls without fortunes are supported in idleness and luxury by over-indulgent parents and expect to be thus cared for after marriage. The annual cost of such a girl's maintenance is more than the income of a young man, unless he be exceptionally fortunate. The fault lies with parents. Unless they are prepared to give a fortune with a daughter when she marries, they have no mural right to make her unfit for the position of wife in the home of a young man who has his fortune to make. each receive \$200 per annum after the independence, making cotton his clean this is not a trivial mistake, for it is a surplus, and selling it in his own time great and increasing source of personal unhappiness, and it inevitably promotes immorality. Instead of thousands of bachelors and spinsters in boardingthat discharges his freedom-then shall | houses in cities, there should be thous-Sec. 6. That said boards may in each be the breaking of the fullness of our ands of modest homes, in which young of the counties named in this section. day. Great is King Cotton; but to lie | married couples would be helping each and no others, elect a clerk, who shall at his feet while the ursurer and grain other to realize the dreams of their youth. The old-fashioned virtue, thrift, domestic economy, saving up for a rainy day, needs a revival, not especially in | gines and Boilera, Corn Mills and Ma-North State Ointment bought of you exceeding in the several counties the amid the crops and smokehouses, wrest the homes of the very poor, but in chinery in general. An act to plevent destruction of has entirely cured me of eczema when graves and graveyards.

An act to plevent destruction of has entirely cured me of eczema when sums hereinafter named, towit: Aiken, from him the magna charta of our indeverything I had used previously failed everything I had used previously failed \$200; Anderson, \$150; Barnwell, \$250; pendence, and to establish in his name ambition to make a show prompts them An act to further establish and de- to give any relief. It is a great medi- Berkeley, \$200; Charleston, \$300; Cher- an ample and diversified agriculture to adopt the habits and the ways of the my trade by selling the very highest very rich.

GOOD RULES FOR HEALTH.

Ten Commandments of the French in Regard to Habits of Living.

1. Be temperate in labor, calm in thought and spirit. Go to extremes in nothing, but hold to moderations in all things. In these conditions are the foundations of a harmonious life. 2. Live as much as possible in the fresh air and sunshine, in a healthful place, and avoid unwholesome houses and regions.

3. Eat moderately of simple food suited to the needs of the body, whether given to sedentary physical labor and to the season and climate. Eat slowly and be agreeable at the table. Let the daily meetings with friends and family be a joyous one.

4. Take sufficient exercise of body and mind for all needs, but avoid excess and physical straits, draughts,

5. Keep the body clean by baths and the skin well exercised and tough by friction, with now and then a sun bath. 6. Dress so that the body will be well protected, but also so that there will be perfect freedom of motion. Do not in the prime of manhood dress too warmly, nor in old age too scantily.

7. Sleep in a well ventilated room, and sleep long enough to allow the bodily waste of yesterday to be repaired. Do not, however, spend more to be conscientiously discussed, and time in bed than is necessary for this purpose.

8. Drink pure water-that which is free from the germs of disease, or of some equally wholesome drink. 9. Attend to all the functions of nature, so that waste and poisonous matter will not accumulate in the system. Here is a source of untold harm. Take failures. This declaration elicited the directions of life philosophically, much applause from the public galleries | and do not be too elated over its sucin consequence of which several of the cesses, or depressed over its failures.

Do your best and rest satisfied. 10. Avoid all pursuits which enslave the mind or keep it in a fever of unwholesome excitement, or discouragement and depression. Do not live alone, or become pessimistic, nor sour, but cultivate joyousness and seek that perfection of nation which is within your reach.

Let Whiskey Alone-

The Greeenville News has been interviewing a prosperous young farmer of its county and reports, among other things: "One thing more you ought to tell farmers." he said as he was leaving: 'I like whiskey, but I'm land hungry. I want more land, I figured out years ago that with very moderate drinking I'd drink an acre of good land every year. So I quit. At the end of the year I tell myself I'm just an acre ahead at \$25 an acre by not drinking. I find when I put it to my neighbors that way it makes 'em think. You tell farmers to think about land every time they start to buy whiskey and calculate how much real estate they are drinking or giving away." Some men, who are not farmers, could accumulate a goodly plantation every year by the indicated plan, as there is good land in the State act approved 9th March, 1896, entitled Count D'Almenas and Lieut. Gen. Cor-"As the farmer left he was chuckling over the story of Bob Means's Alliance corn patch. Mr. Means says when the Alliance was first organized he marked off a ten-acre field of corn and determined that he would work it only while his neighbors were attending Alliance meetings and looking after politics. His scheme fell through because

Good for Linares.

he found he was working his corn to

death.'

Gen. Linares, who was in command of the Spanish troops at Santiago at the time of the capitulation has challenged Count D'Almeas to a duel on account of attacks the count made upon him on Monday in the senate at Mad-

GENERAL John M. Palmer, who ran

for the presidency in 1896 on the

Palmer and Buckner gold standard

ticket, has just been voted a pension of \$50 a month by the United States senate.

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Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Prickly Heat and all skin diseases, or money refunded. Only 25 cents per box. The discovery was a case of seeming necessity. His little daughter had a fearful case of eczema of the head and eyes, and it finally got into the upper lip, causing it to turn inside out. He had her treated by leading-the best-physicians in Columbia and Charlotte for nearly two years, and the disease constantly grew worse. He began reading a standard medical journal, and saw many things recommended for eczema, and went to work nd took of the many things and compounded this nedical wonder, Old North State Ointment, and cured, in the case of this little girl, one of the most stubborn cases of eczema; after which many other stubborn

Cuthbert, Ge . September 1, 1897. Mr Jasper Miller, Columbia, S. C: Dear Sir-A friend of mine had eczems, in Savannsh and he had tried everything recommended to him without success. commended your Old North State Ointment. suffering from eczems or any skill affection. Yours truly. G. C. Bacot.

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